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Food Research
Collaboration

Food policy crumbs in the 2022 Queen's Speech

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Prepared by the FixOurFood Research programme

Food Research Collaboration Policy Brief
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Introduction

In June 2022 the UK government released its Food Strategy. Much has already been written about how the document fails to meet a diversity of urgent challenges related to the food system, not least climate change and the cost-of-living crisis. Given the lack of new policies or commitments set out in the Strategy, it is useful to look at what legislation the government has committed to passing into law, which has the potential to impact the food system. These legislative proposals were laid out in the most recent Queen's Speech, delivered by the then Prince Of Wales on 10 May 2022, at the State Opening of Parliament, marking the start of a new Parliamentary Session.

The Speech set out 38 pieces of legislation that the government intends to pass within the 2022-23 Parliamentary Session. Reading across this proposed legislation and the supporting policy documents can help to reveal the more general approach to food policy in the current administration.

We reviewed the available drafts of 38 Bills. (Drafts of some significant legislation, such as the "Brexit Freedoms Bill", are yet to be made public). Through our initial reading we identified six Bills with the potential to significantly impact the UK food system:

- The Levelling up and Regeneration Bill
- The Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Bill
- The Schools Bill
- The Procurement Bill
- The Trade (Australia and New Zealand) Bill
- The Energy Bill

Of these, two Bills - the Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Bill and the Trade (Australia and New Zealand) Bill - have become law.

It's worth noting that since the announcement of the Bills, the UK has experienced a government crisis, with three different Prime Ministers in a span of just seven weeks. This turmoil may well have led to changes in the agenda and timeline. Nonetheless, policy development

doesn't happen in a vacuum, and the policies and legislation outlined in the Queen's Speech are likely to form the foundation of any revised agenda.

The following sections review the four Bills and two Acts and examine their significance for the food system.

All the policy documents discussed are listed in Table 1, at the end of the report.

A quick guide to UK policy documents

The process of introducing a new law in the UK is well-defined but elaborate. There are several ways that a proposal for new legislation can become law by passing through Parliament, each of which produces a trail of documents. The process of setting out policy is less elaborate, but commonly includes a consultative process that produces a wide range of documents. Here we set out some of the main types of what we term 'policy documents', which relate to both policy and legislation:

An Act of Parliament is a law, enforced in all areas of the country where it is applicable. Some Acts of Parliament are applicable to the whole of the UK, others only to England.

A Bill is a proposal for a new law, or a proposal to change an existing law, that is presented for debate in Parliament. Bills can take the form of Public Bills, Private Members' Bills, Private Bills and Hybrid Bills. A Bill becomes an Act of Parliament if it is approved by the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and is agreed to by the reigning monarch (Royal Assent). Once a Bill becomes an Act of Parliament, it becomes the legal responsibility of the relevant government department(s) to implement it.

The process of agreement for a new Bill involves three 'Readings' of the Bill in each House, where the proposals are debated as a matter of public record (available at Hansard) and amendments discussed. If the Bill begins in the House of Commons, the process of scrutiny and agreement is as follows:

- First Reading (Commons)
- Second Reading (Commons)
- Committee Stage (Commons)
- Report Stage (Commons)
- Third Reading (Commons)
- First Reading (Lords)
- Second Reading (Lords)

- Committee Stage (Lords)
- Report Stage (Lords)
- Third Reading (Lords)
- Consideration of Amendments
- Royal Assent

The consultation process on draft bills may involve the government issuing a paper for public discussion and response. The best-known examples of this are White and Green Papers.

White Papers are issued by the government as statements of policy, and often set out proposals for legislative changes, which may be debated before a Bill is introduced. They generally include specific intentions for government policy and may include a draft version of a Bill that is being planned.

Green Papers put forward less specific ideas for government policy than White Papers (although the difference between them is not explicitly defined). They generally contain proposals that are at a formative stage. Green Papers are sometimes referred to as government consultation documents that are designed to elicit feedback on legislative or policy proposals.

White Papers and Green Papers are often published as Command Papers, which is a term that refers to publications formally presented to Parliament.

In addition to Green and White Papers, Command Papers include:

- State Papers - including treaties and international agreements.
- Government responses to Select Committee reports.
- Reports of Royal Commissions and some other Committees of Inquiry.
- Statistics and annual reports of some government bodies.

Some policies, set out in White Papers, will have a corresponding Act/Bill of Parliament. Others will exist only as a statement of policy without a legal basis. Other proposals for policy, such as the recent Government Food Strategy, are considered Command Papers but not White or Green Papers.

One UK government website has defined government policy broadly as “statements of the government’s position, intent, or action”.ⁱ However, this captures a very wide range of documents and resources, with vastly different levels of obligation.

Typically, policy documents group together past, present and future policy/legislative proposals. For example, White Papers will often contain initiatives that have previously been launched, as well as programmes that are already underway, in addition to setting out new proposals.

ⁱ Williams N (2012) *Government Policy - A Spotter's Guide*. London, UK: Government Digital Services. Available: <https://gds.blog.gov.uk/2012/02/03/government-policy-a-spotters-guide/> (accessed 01 October 2021).

Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Act

Government Bill sponsored by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
First published 25 May 2022
Received Royal Assent 23 March 2023

The Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Bill aimed to enable the development and marketing of “precision bred” plants and animals in the UK. Specifically, the Bill made provision about “the release and marketing of, and risk assessment relating to, precision bred plants and animals, and marketing of food and feed produced from such plants and animals; and for connected purposes.”

This was intended to provide a more rapid and less costly path to market for certain gene-edited plants, animals and derived products in England. The Impact Assessment for the Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Bill states that the proposed legislation could reduce the approval time for precision bred crops from approximately 10 years under current legislation to 12 months under the new legislation.

The Bill proposed four key changes to UK law:

- To remove plants and animals produced through precision breeding technologies from regulatory requirements applicable to the environmental release and marketing of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs);
- To introduce two notification systems, one for precision bred organisms used for research purposes and the other for marketing purposes;
- To establish a proportionate regulatory system for precision bred animals to ensure animal welfare is safeguarded;

- To establish a new science-based authorisation process for food and feed products developed using precision bred organisms.

In other words, for purposes of regulation, the Bill distinguished Precision Bred Organisms (PBOs) from Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), despite the use of genetic engineering in the production of PBOs. The rationale for this distinction is that the regulatory regime has not kept pace with scientific and technological progress in the field.

The Bill's aims were to "encourage agriculture and scientific innovation" in the UK and introduce "legislation [that] will unlock the potential of new technologies to promote sustainable and efficient farming and food production". The additional aim was to enhance the position of the UK as a global leader in Genetically Engineered (GE) crops and technologies, including the development of precision bred foods that have the potential to be healthier and more environmentally sustainable.

Current examples of health-promoting GE products include soybean oil with reduced saturated fat, sold in the USA, and a tomato sold in Japan that accumulates a chemical that lowers blood pressure. Crops could also be precision bred to require lower levels of chemical pesticides and fertilisers, or which are more tolerant to climate change.¹

The Bill also outlined different policies for protecting plant, animal and human health. The government is taking a step-by-step approach, creating legislation for plants first. No changes will be made to the regulation of animals under the Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Bill until a regulatory system is developed to safeguard animal welfare. To ensure these products are safe for human consumption the Food Standards

Agency holds legal responsibility to assess whether GE foods pose human health and nutrition risks.

The Bill underwent Committee Stage debates on December 12 and 14 2022, during which several issues were discussed. These included animal welfare concerns and the regulatory framework for GE organisms, among other topics. Additionally, there was debate over delegated powers in the Bill and the labelling requirements for GE organisms when marketed.

Subsequently, on January 25, 2023, the Report Stage of the Bill was held, during which government amendments were agreed upon. Amendments 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10 were introduced to clarify permissible genetic features and techniques for precision bred organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. Notably, these amendments removed references to "natural transformation" and limited the genetic features allowed in precision bred organisms. The Bill's definitions of "modern biotechnology" and "artificial modification technique" are now aligned with corresponding terms in genetically modified organism legislation, ensuring that precision bred organisms only contain changes that could occur through natural variation or directed breeding programs already in use. These amendments also set a test for precision bred organisms based on features resulting from modern biotechnology to prevent the use of artificial modification techniques that would classify the resulting organism as a genetically modified organism (GMO).

Further amendments, specifically 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25 and 26, changed the scrutiny procedure for secondary regulations made under certain clauses from negative to affirmative, including regulations regarding the information required for the marketing of precision

bred organisms and animal welfare. The aim of these changes is to ensure that regulations under these clauses are debated and approved by both Houses of Parliament via affirmative resolution before they come into effect. Additionally, the amendments aim to retain the flexibility for the Secretary of State to designate the most appropriate body for the role of an animal welfare advisory body.

The Bill was passed as amended and received Royal Assent on 23 March 2023.

The Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Act has the potential to have both a positive and negative impact on trade. The Bill could enable the creation of potential new export markets for UK-based producers, such as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Japan and the USA, which similarly distinguish GE from GMOs. However, the European Union currently regulates the use of all genetic technologies, including precision breeding, as GMOs. This means any precision bred products entering the EU from Great Britain will need to be authorised and labelled as GMOs. Related to this, there is particular concern about the consequences of the Act for trade with Northern Ireland (governed by the Northern Ireland Protocol). However, the EU is currently consulting on possible changes to its GMO policy.

The new law will only take effect in England; however, the mutual recognition element of the United Kingdom Internal Market Act means that products entering the market in England would be marketable in both Scotland and Wales. The Scottish and Welsh governments have stated that they will maintain their ban on producing genetically modified crops and animals, including precision breeding.

Concerns have been raised by the campaign groups Sustain, Organic Food and Growers, and the Soil

Association, among others, that this Act represents a narrow, technical approach to addressing a complex set of societal challenges and that government policy should instead prioritise reducing unhealthy diets, increasing biodiversity, etc. In other words, there is concern that the Act does not align with a systems approach to food in the UK.

A further important issue raised by campaign organisations is the provision in the Act that PBO foods do not need to be labelled, removing the choice for consumers to purchase or avoid PBO foods. The potential proliferation of precision bred organisms also raises the possibility that precision bred seeds could enhance the market power of large companies, which can access the capital required to invest in crop development, at the expense of small-scale producers, which cannot.

Procurement Bill

House of Lords Bill sponsored by the Cabinet Office
First Published: 11 May 2022

Every year around £300 billion is spent on public procurement, around £2 billion of which is spent on food procurement.³ The first draft of the Procurement Bill did not contain the word 'food'. Nevertheless, the Bill has the potential to impact UK food systems significantly. On 13 July 2022, in a House of Lords Committee Stage discussion on making human health central to the legislation, Baroness Boycott proposed an amendment that would mandate a 30% procurement target of local and sustainable food, rising to 50%, in contrast to a previously published target of 50% local or sustainable food.

The aims of the Bill are to speed up and simplify the UK's procurement process, making it more transparent and better able to meet needs while remaining compliant with international obligations. The Bill maintains *value for money* as its central principle, but at the same time aims to create more opportunities for new entrants, such as small businesses and social enterprises, to participate in public procurement. The draft Bill is guided by the following "principles of public procurement" as set out in the *Transforming Public Procurement* Green Paper:

- value for money
- public good
- transparency
- integrity
- equal treatment and non-discrimination.

The Bill also contains proposals that have the potential to bring environmental and social values, among other national strategic priorities, into consideration through procurement processes. For example, Regulation 18 permits a contracting authority to award a contract to the "most advantageous tender", as opposed to the existing regulation⁴ which specifies "most economically advantageous tender".

The Procurement Bill aims to overhaul complex and inflexible procurement procedures, removing 350 rules derived from the EU and consolidating them into a single regime, reducing administrative costs and increasing competition. It also aims to raise the standard of suppliers by considering past performance and preventing fraud and dishonesty. The Bill aims to consolidate procurement contracts within a more transparent central online platform (Procurement Bill Explanatory Notes), which aims to support greater engagement with small and medium-sized enterprises.

The National Farmers' Union has enthusiastically welcomed the Procurement Bill for its potential to support British food producers. However, it has also raised concerns that the current Bill does not contain sufficient detail on the data collection and management required for monitoring and auditing.⁴ The food campaign group Sustain has also welcomed the Bill for proposing to enshrine procurement buying standards in law. However, in its submission to the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee on Public Sector Procurement of Food, Sustain warned that trade deals must not undermine the procurement buying standards by increasing the availability of low standard imported food products.⁵

Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill

Government Bill sponsored by Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
First Published: 11 May 2022

The Long Title of the Bill is as follows:

A Bill to make provision for the setting of levelling-up missions and reporting on progress in delivering them; about local democracy; about town and country planning; about Community Infrastructure Levy; about the imposition of Infrastructure Levy; about environmental outcome reports for certain consents and plans; about regeneration; about the compulsory purchase of land; about information and records relating to land, the environment or heritage; for the provision for pavement licences to be permanent; about governance of the Royal Institution of Chartered

Surveyors; about vagrancy and begging; and for connected purposes.

In other words, this is an ambitious and wide-ranging piece of legislation that aims to reduce regional inequality in the UK, involving collaboration across multiple departments and agencies. The Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Committee has criticised the Bill for lack of specific plans; for example, there is a lack of clarity on how the UK will meet the proposed target of building 300,000 new homes a year.⁶ The Local Government Association has welcomed the Bill but emphasised that such an ambitious agenda will require substantial and sustained financial backing as well as political commitment.⁷

Food plays a very minor role in the text of the Bill itself, primarily in the context of food vending and retail. However, the *Levelling Up the United Kingdom* White Paper, published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities in advance of the Bill, contains far greater engagement with food systems and is closely integrated with other food policy proposals. The White Paper includes proposals for food standards for schools and school holiday programmes, early years nutrition, and nutritional education for disadvantaged families, as well as specific policy proposals in relation to children's health, obesity and healthy eating. It also proposes new institutions and programmes at local and regional levels. For example, the Levelling Up White Paper sets out a joint approach to be launched between the Department for Education and the Food Standards Agency to pilot measures for local authorities to support greater compliance with school food standards.

However, many of the policies set out in the Levelling Up White Paper either make reference to or reiterate policies set out in *Opportunity for all: strong schools with great teachers for your child* (the Schools

Bill White Paper, see next section) and the Government Food Strategy. For example, the Levelling Up White Paper also sets out plans to invest £5 million to launch a “school cooking revolution”, so that every child can leave school knowing how to cook six recipes. Additionally, the Levelling Up White Paper pledges up to £200,000 to pilot new training for school governors and academy trusts on whole-school approaches to food. Both policies are set out in the Government Food Strategy.

On obesity, the Levelling Up White Paper makes reference to £75 million the government has previously invested in weight management services and support in England from 2021-22. “Of this, around £35 million is for local authority weight management services for adults, children and families, on top of services already provided through the Public Health Grant”. New funding for adult services will be provided to all local authorities based on population size, obesity prevalence, and deprivation levels.

The Levelling Up White Paper, the Independent Review for the National Food Strategy (which preceded publication of the Government Food Strategy) and the Schools Bill White Paper all set out a commitment to continue the Holiday Activities and Food (HAF) Programme, which will receive £200 million per year, over three years, to provide both enriching activities and nutritious food for disadvantaged children during school holidays.

The Levelling Up White Paper also commits to piloting a Community Eatwell programme, as recommended by the Independent Review for the National Food Strategy: “GPs will be able to prescribe fruit and vegetables, as well as food-related education and social support, to those suffering, or at risk of, diet-related illness or food insecurity”. The ‘produce

prescription programme’ would allow doctors to prescribe vouchers for fresh fruit and vegetables, along with cooking lessons and nutritional education. The scheme is based on a similar scheme run in Washington DC, which has been shown to increase nutritional understanding and consumption of fruit and vegetables. Further details were to be published in a White Paper on Health Disparities in England, but this has now been shelved.

Finally, the Levelling Up White Paper also makes reference to the recently launched Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID), which set out its ambition to systematically tackle the top preventable risk factors, such as smoking and obesity, to narrow health disparities. OHID will bring together expert advice, analysis and delivery skills from the former Public Health England with policy expertise to inform the UK government’s approach to public health.

In many respects, the shift away from food policy between the White Paper and the Bill is understandable. At the time the Bill was presented in Parliament, there were several pieces of legislation that overlapped – the food policies set out in the document were set out elsewhere in current or forthcoming policy documents. However, since the Government Food Strategy was not published as a White Paper (and it has been made clear that there is no accompanying Bill), the downplaying of food from the legislation is highly significant; it means that key policies such as the Community Eatwell programme may not become law, and as such are vulnerable to changing political commitment. Uncertainty has increased since the shelving of the Health Disparities Bill.

Schools Bill

House of Lords Bill sponsored by Department for Education
First Published: 18 July 2022

The latest version of the Schools Bill (published 22 July 2022) contains no explicit mention of food. However, similar to the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill, food policies appeared prominently in the supporting documentation, including the Schools Bill White Paper: *Opportunity for all: strong schools with great teachers for your child*. This means that the food-related proposals may be implemented as policies, but they will not have the force of law.

The Schools Bill White Paper pledges to expand the Supporting Families programme. Specifically: “We will continue to support families, including expanding the Supporting Families programme to secure better outcomes for up to 300,000 families and delivering the Holiday Activities and Food programme to provide enriching activities and healthy meals for disadvantaged children during school holidays.”

Notwithstanding ongoing debates and campaigns regarding free school meals, the Community Eatwell programme, school food procurement, and Holiday Activities and Food programmes, there is a considerable lack of ambition in the Schools Bill regarding food.

Energy Bill

House of Lords Bill sponsored by Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
First Published: 6 July 2022

The aim of the Energy Bill is to help increase the resilience and reliability of energy systems across the UK, support the delivery of the UK’s climate change commitment and reform the UK’s energy system while minimising costs to consumers and protecting them from unfair pricing.

Of particular importance for food systems is Clause 97, which states, “The Secretary of State may, out of money provided by Parliament, provide financial assistance to any person for the purpose of encouraging, supporting or facilitating transportation and storage of carbon dioxide; carbon dioxide capture facilities which operate (or are to operate) in association with facilities for the transportation and storage of carbon dioxide; low carbon hydrogen production; transportation and storage of hydrogen”. This clause enables the state to provide financial assistance for carbon capture schemes, including the production of bioenergy.

Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) refers to bioenergy processes (such as burning organic biomass to produce electricity) during which the carbon is captured and stored. Bioenergy with Carbon Capture can generate ‘negative emissions’ if carefully managed, using sustainable biomass. Biomass is derived from organic material such as trees, plants and agricultural and urban waste. Large amounts of waste are produced in both the agricultural and food industries, predominantly crop stalks, roots, leaves, fruit peels and seed/nut shells, and spent coffee grounds, presenting significant management problems, as discarded biomass can have negative environmental impacts. State support for the development of a biomass industry has the potential not only to increase energy security by increasing capacity for sustainable domestic energy production, but also to provide a further income

stream for farmers producing large volumes of biomass.

The Energy White Paper, which preceded the Energy Bill, announced a new Biomass Strategy to be published in 2022. However, the deadline for its release has been delayed and pushed to the second quarter of 2023. As part of this strategy the government will review the amount of sustainable biomass available to the UK and how best to utilise it across the economy to help achieve Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. There are several applications for BECCS across the economy, including clean hydrogen production, power generation, waste management and in heat for industrial processes.

Biomethane and bioenergy play an important role in the food system, as highlighted in the Energy White Paper and also in the *Ten-Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution*. The Energy White Paper expressed the government’s commitment to “increase the proportion of biomethane in the gas grid,” emphasising the potential of biomethane as a sustainable and eco-friendly bioenergy source that does not rely on fossil fuels. This renewable energy source is derived from biogas sourced from organic matter such as food waste, agricultural waste, or landfill, offering several environmental benefits, including the reuse of methane that would otherwise be released into the environment.⁸

The Energy Bill links to the *Ten-Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution*, which includes the launch of a £1 billion Net Zero Innovation portfolio that prioritizes bioenergy as one of its key areas to accelerate the development of innovative low-carbon technologies. This initiative aims to further promote the use of bioenergy as a viable alternative energy source and enhance its relevance to the food system, and particularly agriculture.

Trade (Australia and New Zealand) Act

First Published: 11 May 2022
Royal Assent: 23 March 2023

The Trade (Australia and New Zealand) Act enables the implementation of the UK's Free Trade Agreements with Australia and New Zealand. Both trade deals will remove tariffs on 100% of UK goods exports, benefiting UK businesses. The UK-Australia Agreement is expected to increase trade by 53%, boosting the economy by £2.3 billion. The UK-New Zealand Agreement is expected to increase trade by almost 60%, boosting the economy by £800 million.

According to the Department for International Trade's *Trade and Investment Factsheet* for New Zealand (3 May 2023), three of the top five goods imported to the UK from New Zealand are food and beverage related: meat and meat preparations (31.2%), beverages (28.7%), and vegetables and fruit (3.1%). According to the Australia Factsheet (3 May 2023), beverages are the 5th most exported goods from the UK to Australia (5.4%), and the highest imported good from Australia (13.9%).

During the Second Reading debate, much of the discussion centred around the issue of parliamentary scrutiny of the UK's Free Trade Agreements, as well as the role of devolved administrations in the negotiation process. The MPs also debated the potential impact of the agreements on the economy, with a particular focus on agriculture. During the Committee Stage, opposition parties put forth several amendments to the Bill, including provisions for impact assessments

and consultations with stakeholders and devolved administrations. Other amendments proposed increased parliamentary scrutiny of regulations made under the Bill. Despite these proposals, the Committee ultimately passed the Bill without any amendments.

Farmers in particular have raised concerns about this Act, notably with regards to the scale of tariff-free quotas for meat imports. The Act allows for 35,000 tonnes of lamb and mutton to be imported each year. This is in sharp contrast to the recently agreed EU-New Zealand Trade deal that would only allow approximately 5,500 tonnes of lamb and mutton to be imported without tariffs. This is particularly concerning for UK farmers who farm sheep according to different regulatory standards to farmers in Australia and New Zealand.

Discussion

These Bills and Acts represent only a tiny fraction of the laws, policies, precedents and regulations that constitute food policy in the UK. A large number of existing and planned policies and legislation will likely have significant impacts on UK food production, not least the forthcoming Land Use Framework for England and the Environmental Land Management schemes (ELMs), as well as recently passed legislation such as the Agriculture Act (2020), Fisheries Act (2021) and Environment Act (2021).

Amid this flurry of policy, close examination of the legislation proposed in the Queen's Speech, and developed through the parliamentary process, can provide useful insights into the government's thinking regarding food policy and food systems governance.

The **first** identifiable trend is that while food appears prominently in policy documents such as White Papers, this prominence is rarely translated into law – in the case of the Government Food Strategy, the 'strategy' did not even constitute a White Paper. This is significant because it means that these policies are easily changeable or reversible by the current or future government.

The **second** is that there are very few concrete food policy proposals in the current Parliament. There is a high degree of cross-referencing as well as introducing specific policies, such as the Community Eatwell programme, in multiple policy documents. There are also several instances of making reference to policies and programmes that were announced in previous parliamentary sessions, as well as stated intentions to deliver further policy detail without published timelines. It is for this reason we refer to these as 'policy crumbs'.

The **third** is that these policy crumbs together reveal a narrow and technical approach to governing food systems, which places a heavy expectation on innovation to deliver the desired social and environmental benefits. Many of the intended benefits of PBO foods, for example, rely on organisms that have not yet been invented. And the upscaling of bioenergy production requires networked infrastructures and value chains that will likely take many years to establish.

This review provides a snapshot of government thinking on food policy, as we contemplate a new King's Speech later in 2023. It would be useful to repeat this exercise at regular intervals, both to map concrete legislative changes and to capture the modifications and course-corrections that occur between policy suggestions and (where it follows) enacted legislation.

Table 1: List of policy documents reviewed

Policy	Document	Author/Department	Date
Levelling Up & Regeneration Bill	Levelling up and Regeneration Bill (Bill 6)	House of Commons	11-May-22
	Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (Bill 6), Explanatory Notes	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	11- May-22
	HM Government (2022) Levelling Up the United Kingdom, White Paper. (CP604).	House of Commons Library	02-Feb-22
	Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill 2022-23, Research Briefing	Mark Sandford House of Commons Library	01-Jun-22
Genetic Technology Bill	Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Bill (Bill11)	House of Commons	25- May-22
	Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Bill, Explanatory Notes	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	25- May-22
	Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Bill, Factsheet 1- Overview	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	May-22
	Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Bill 2022-23, Research Briefing	Sarah Coe House of Commons Library	

	FSA 22-06-08 - The Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Bill	Peter Quigley Food Standards Agency	8-Jun-22
	Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Bill, Memorandum	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to the Delegated Powers and Regulatory Reform Committee	25- May-22
Procurement Bill	Procurement Bill (HL Bill 4) 2022-23 (as introduced)	Procurement Bill (HL Bill 4) 2022-23 (as introduced)	11-May-22
	Procurement Bill (HL) Explanatory Notes (Bill 4)	Cabinet Office	11-May-22
	Procurement Bill [HL] HL Bill 4 of 2022-23: Library Briefing	Charley Coleman House of Lords	20-May-22
	Transforming public procurement (Green Paper)	Cabinet Office	Dec-20
	(CP556): Transforming Public Procurement: Government response to consultation	Cabinet Office	Dec-21
	(CP556): Transforming Public Procurement: Government response to consultation	Cabinet Office	Dec-20

	Procurement Bill (HL) Fourth Marshalled list of amendments to be moved in grand committee	Members of Lords	13- Jul-22
Schools Bill	Schools Bill (HL) 2022-23 (as introduced)	House of Commons	11-May-22
	Schools Bill (Explanatory Notes)	Department for Education	11-May-22
	White Paper: Opportunity for all: strong schools with great teachers for your child (CP650)	Department for Education	Mar-22
	Department for Education, National Funding Formula Reforms, Schools Bill Factsheet	Department for Education	May-22
	Schools Bill [HL] HL Bill 1 of 2022–23 (Library Briefing)	Heather Evennett, Russell Taylor House of Lords	19-May-22
Trade (Australia & New Zealand) Bill	Trade (Australia and New Zealand) Bill (Bill 9)	House of Commons	11-May-22
	Trade (Australia and New Zealand) Bill (Explanatory Notes)	Department for International Trade	11-May-22

	Trade (Australia and New Zealand) Bill 2022-23; Research Briefing	Ilze Jozepha, Lorna Booth House of Commons Library	07-Jun-22
	Impact assessment of the Free Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and New Zealand	Department for International Trade	11-May-22
	Impact assessment of the Free Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Australia	Department for International Trade	11-May-22
	UK New Zealand, Free Trade, Chapter 6, Animal Welfare	Department for International Trade	28-Feb-22
	UK New Zealand, Free Trade, Chapter 6, Animal Welfare	Department for International Trade	16-Dec-21
	Trade and Investment Factsheets- New Zealand	Department for Business & Trade	3-May-23
	Trade and Investment Factsheets- Australia	Department for Business & Trade	3-May-23
Energy Bill	Energy Bill	House of Commons	06-Jul-22

	Energy White Paper	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	Dec-20
	Energy bill explanatory notes	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	06-Jul-22
	The Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	Nov-20
	British Energy Security Strategy	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	Apr-22
	Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	Oct-21
Government Food Strategy	Government Food Strategy	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	13-Jun-22
	National Food Strategy: an Independent Review for the Government, Part 2, The Plan	Review led by Henry Dimbleby Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	15-Jul-21
	UK food security report 2021	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	16-Dec-21

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About Us

The Food Research Collaboration is an initiative of the Centre for Food Policy. It facilitates joint working between academics, civil society organisations and others to improve the sustainability of the UK food system, and to make academic knowledge available wherever it may be useful.

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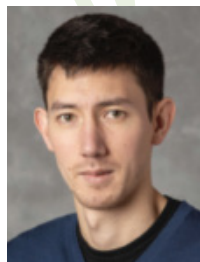
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His research focuses on the relationships between land, food systems, and governance.

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